Routes to tour in Germany

Bensheim · Reichelsheim · Wertheim · Miltenberg · Worms · Michelstadt · Amorbach

The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there – to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.



1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
2 Miltenberg
3 Odenwald
4 Michelstadt
5 Wertheim





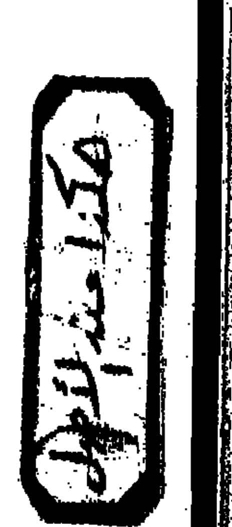
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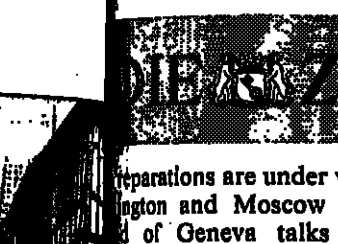
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

burg, 14 August 1983
ty-second year - No. 1095 - By air

Missiles: Washington and Moscow try again



eparations are under way in Washington and Moscow for the next d of Geneva talks on limiting ium-range missiles in Europe.

they, like their predecessors, fail to eve results, missile modernisation go ahead in Western Europe as ed from the end of the year.

will involve 108 Pershing 2s, all in ederal Republic of Germany, and Cruise missiles, to be stationed in in, Belgium, Holland, Germany Italy.

o-one can yet say for sure that mis- modernisation will definitely have ahead.

e Soviet Union may yet agree in eva to a compromise with a West ried by the extent of the Russian le build-up.

e terms negotiated could obviate eed to station new missiles in Wes- Europe, either totally or partly.

onn is not represented at the Gene- alks. The decisions will be taken in cow and Washington. But Western ile modernisation cannot go ahead out Bonn's approval.

West Germans, whichever party is in er in Bonn, have a special interest nsuring that East and West agree.

is not just a matter of anxiety over domestic controversy that is bound ge in connection with any station- of new nuclear missiles.

e are bound to wonder what will e in the wake of missile modernisa- by the West: a fresh arms build-up he Soviet Union, fresh Western calls military counter-measures? Will the s race never end?

t is hardly surprising that the Kohl ernment, again like its predecessors, een to promote progress at the Ge- a talks.

onn has certainly made sure of one equisite. Hours after the March ge- al election Chancellor Kohl frankly ed that the new missiles would be ioned in Germany if the talks broke n.

e not only made this point to elec- night German TV viewers. He went o make it equally clear to the Unit- States and, during his visit to Mos- last month, to the Soviet Union.

et that alone would not be politics if itics is taken to mean influencing de- opments rather than simply accept- them.

hancellor Kohl and Foreign Minis- Genscher have shown themselves to influence events. Last spring y persuaded President Reagan to ndon his insistence on the zero op- n.

Instead of insisting on all or nothing, or no Soviet SS-20s in return for no Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution.

The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks: an equal number of warheads on either side ranging from 50 to 450.

Bonn has recently tried again to influence developments. First Herr Genscher, then Herr Kohl called for reconsideration of the walk in the woods proposal in preparation for the next round of talks, which are due to begin on 6 September.

This proposal was a compromise sounded out by the US and Soviet delegates at Geneva, Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinski, in July 1982.

The West was to abandon plans to station Pershing 2 in Europe and make do with 75 Cruise missile launcher facilities, each with four single-warhead missiles.

In return the East was to make do with 75 SS-20 systems, with three warheads each, aimed at targets in Western Europe, while the number of medium-range missiles in Asia was to be frozen.

The walk in the woods proposal was rejected first by Moscow, then by Washington. But it was not shelved once and for all.

In January it was aired in public by Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe.

Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying:

"I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it."

This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked time, with Moscow insisting on the medium-range missile ceiling not being lower than that of the existing 162 British and French strategic missiles.

This demand, which is Russia's version of the zero option, would mean no new US missiles were to be stationed in Germany.

It would be unacceptable for the United States and equally unacceptable for Britain, France and Bonn.

The Russians have enough strategic weapons to cover both US targets and the Anglo-French mini-deterrent without needing to rely on the SS-20.

There would only be any point in discussing the British and French missiles at the Start talks on strategic arms reduction.

They have nothing to do with the debate on medium-range missiles, as the Soviet Union originally assured Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in no uncertain terms.

No-one knows exactly what came over the Russians when they decided to resurrect the problem.

Until December 1981 the Soviet leaders excluded British and French missiles from the medium-range agenda.

They have since been increasingly insistent on them being included, especially since Mr Andropov took over as Soviet leader.

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, may have announced that consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to Soviet security interests.

But why has that only been the case since February 1982?

Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva.

The walk in the woods proposal was not the first indication (although it is still the latest) that the Soviet Union does not seriously believe it can gain full approval of its viewpoint in Geneva.

That is why it is important for the Bonn government to remind both Moscow and Washington of the walk in the woods proposal right now.

The reminder might encourage the Russians to reconsider a viewpoint they did not always hold so definitely.

And it could prompt the Americans to start work on constructive proposals in anticipation of a Soviet climb-down on the inclusion of British and French missiles in any medium-range agreement.

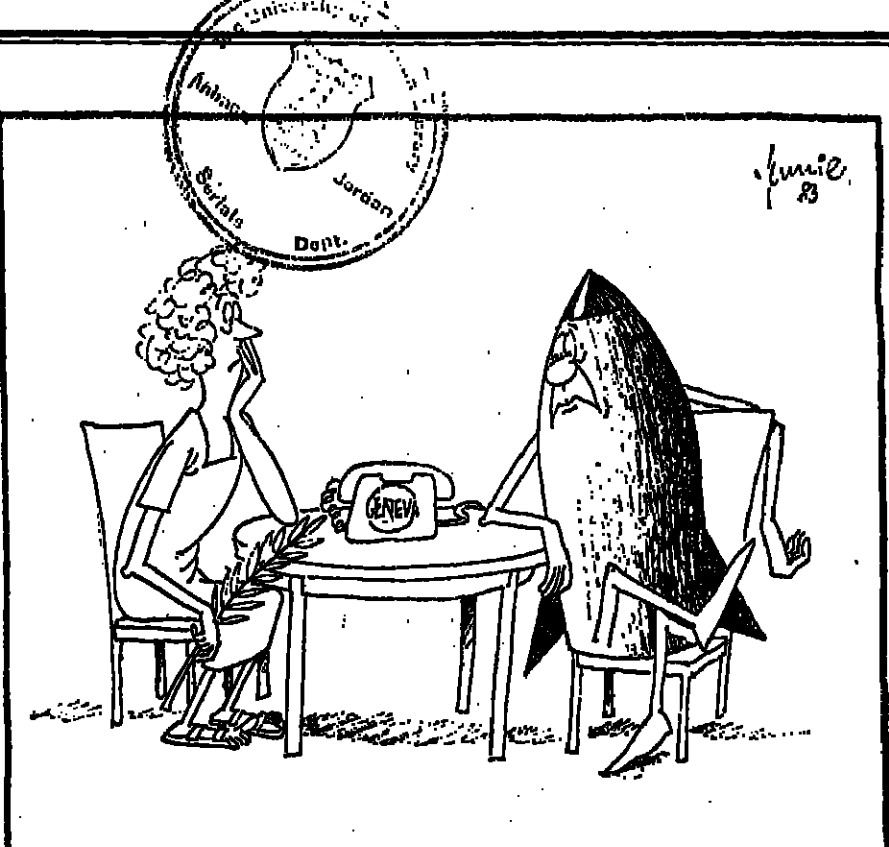
Bonn's quiet reminders have admittedly upset not only Moscow and Washington. In Germany too some people have seen them less as a negotiation proposal than as readiness on Bonn's part to dispense once and for all with the stationing of medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe.

The Bonn government stands accused of wanting unilaterally to call into question the missile modernisation weapon mix, or combination of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles.

Even Mr Nitze is accused of wanting to achieve results at virtually any price for reasons of personal ambition, which is an incredible insult to a man of his unquestioned integrity and independence.

The critics are repeating an old mistake in attributing to a single weapon sys-

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(Cartoon: Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

IN THIS ISSUE

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Andropov plans reported to involve reunited Germany

Chancellor Kohl's comments in Moscow on German reunification cannot have come like a bolt out of the blue for the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov is said to be engaged in a rethink envisaging in the long term a unified and neutral Europe centred on a reunified Germany.

This strategic rethink is based on the realisation that the countries of Eastern Europe are no longer an effective buffer between the Soviet Union and the West the way nuclear missiles are developing.

Or so says Lajos Lederer, writing in *The Observer*, London. Mr Lederer is a well-known specialist on East Bloc affairs who is reputed to be on good terms with leading politicians in the East.

He says his information hails from well-informed Hungarian officials. Mr Andropov is said to have outlined his views in three long meetings with the Hungarian leader, Mr Kadar, in Moscow.

What is more, the Soviet leader is planning to launch a new European peace offensive despite the failure so far of arms control talks and the chill in relations between the superpowers.

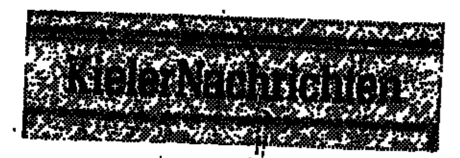
Mr Andropov is said to give priority to political moves to redress the balance of East-West confidence over *agreements soon on limiting the stationing of nuclear weapons.*

Moscow is keenly aware of the missile threat and the long-term risks of a China hostile to the Soviet Union.

So the Soviet leaders plan to ensure the security of the USSR by means of a combination of arms control agreements with the United States and a guarantee of political stability in Europe.

Mr Lederer, quoting his Hungarian sources, says similar ideas were considered by Mr Brezhnev.

Realising that in a nuclear war not even loyal East Bloc satellites could



prevent the Soviet Union from being wiped out, Mr Brezhnev sought a modus vivendi with the United States.

Mr Brezhnev's bid climaxed in 1975 when the Helsinki accords were signed, but the Helsinki process was interrupted by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Hungarian sources are convinced the invasion of Afghanistan was forced on Mr Brezhnev by his military bureaucracy, which has since realised that the Afghan adventure was a mistake.

The Hungarians would not be surprised if the Soviet Union in pursuing its long-term strategic plan of a fundamental change in policy toward East and West were to offer to withdraw Russian troops from Eastern Europe.

In return the United States would be expected to withdraw its forces from Western Europe.

The Hungarians are also persuaded that increasingly liberal moves are being permitted in Eastern Europe, especially in the religious sector.

The aim is to convince the West that Russia no longer has aggressive plans to disseminate Soviet ideology in Western Europe.

A leading Hungarian Jew, Dr Alexander Scheiber, was recently given the highest Hungarian order of merit. This award is listed as an example of good will toward religious communities.

There are also said to be clear signs that the Soviet Union is changing its traditional trade policies toward Eastern Europe.

Hungary, for instance, is allowed to pursue liberal economic and social policies.

But the most surprising feature of the entire rethink is the extent to which the Soviet leaders have reverted to thinking aloud about German reunification.

Hans-Heinz Schlenker

(Kieler Nachrichten, 1 August 1983)

Honecker offer puts Carstens in a dilemma

GDR leader Erich Honecker has invited Bonn head of state Karl Carstens to attend an official ceremony to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther.

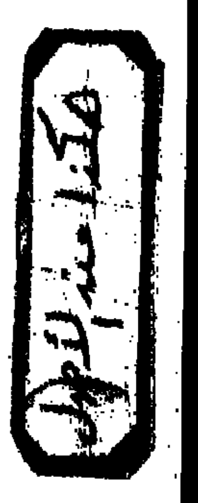
At first glance it might seem a noble gesture, or little short of one. On closer scrutiny it can be seen to be a double-edged and highly problematic offer.

What makes it such political dynamite is that President Carstens has been invited to attend a ceremony in East Berlin rather than in Eisleben, Eisenach or Wittenberg.

President Carstens as a practising Protestant would have accepted with spontaneous pleasure an invitation to take part in celebrations in Luther's home town or in towns so closely associated with his life and work.

But he cannot be expected to do so in

Continued on page 4



Genscher keeps alive idea of renunciation of force

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has returned to the fray as an advocate of East-West agreement on renunciation of the use of force.

An agreement of this kind would have an important stabilising effect, he wrote in a letter to leading members of his Free Democratic Party.

The FDP leader has long been a determined advocate of renunciation of the use of force. It formed part of the Free Democrats' 1980 election manifesto.

The East Bloc resurrected it internationally in its January 1983 Prague declaration, and Herr Genscher has since clearly succeeded in enlisting Chancellor Kohl's support.

Leading Christian Democrats, one is bound to add, remain extremely sceptical about the whole idea.

Germany's major Nato partners similarly continue to take a dim view of the proposal, arguing that countries are sufficiently committed to not using force as it is.

Yet another treaty on renunciation of the use of force might even be harmful in view of the illusions it would create, they feel.

Herr Genscher visited Prague, where the East Bloc drew up its January declaration, in February 1983. He welcomed the Eastern proposals.

Renunciation of the use of force as he envisaged it, he later explained, would extend to members of one's own pact system and must include an end to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

In other words, Herr Genscher would like to use renunciation of the use of force to offset the Brezhnev Doctrine whereby Moscow is entitled to intervene in any fraternal communist country.

CDU/CSU experts feel the Helsinki accords, which were signed by the Soviet Union and all the other East Bloc states in Europe, run counter to the Brezhnev Doctrine.

The Final Act at Helsinki forbids the use or threat of force against all countries that signed the accords, including one's own pact partners.

This and the UN Charter, which likewise incorporates a pledge not to use force in settling political disputes, have led to other Nato Foreign Ministers showing little enthusiasm for yet another treaty.

Nato Foreign Ministers, meeting in Paris in June, expressly stated that a verbal reaffirmation of the commitment to renounce the use of force was no substitute for action.

Mention was made, in this context, of Poland and Afghanistan.

Herr Genscher was privately told that Bonn's Nato allies felt the East Bloc initiative formed part of the psychological struggle waged by the Kremlin.

Moscow, they argued, was trying to foster in the West a mistaken feeling of security despite the fact that there had been no change in the Eastern arms build-up.

Only Greece and Denmark seemed willing to actively take up the Eastern offer.

The dim view of fresh declarations renouncing the use of force taken by the Christian Democrats is underlined by a Berlin speech made at the end of May by Alois Mertes, CDU, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office.

The Federal Republic of Germany, he said, ought to take precautions against devaluation of the concept of renunciation of the use of force.

This depreciation was brought about by a proliferation of agreements on the subject.

The Prague proposal seemed to him to be no more than a manoeuvre to distract attention from the serious breaches by Moscow of the existing ban on the use of force to which all states were committed.

Yet Chancellor Kohl, clearly advised by Foreign Minister Genscher, nonetheless made the following statement at a dinner given in his honour at the Kremlin in July:

"A renewed and binding reaffirmation of the ban on the use of force can contribute toward an improvement in the international situation provided it specifically prevents the threat of force and ends the use of force where it is still brought to bear."

Bernt Conrad

(Die Welt, 6 August 1983)

Solid reaso[ns] for keepin[g] Bucharest li[...]

Frankfurter Allgem[eine]

Two months ago Foreig[n] Genscher visited Rumani[a] now back in Bucharest. There [...] reasons why he is keen on ma[...] close ties with Mr Ceausescu.

Rumania is an East Bloc cou[ntry] tries to set aside Soviet tutelag[e] eign policy as far as possible. [...] ves to be paid special attention [...] tern governments.

Yet while Rumania is keen to [...] independent foreign policy li[...] mestic politics have shown no [...] departing from East Bloc standa[rds].

For the Rumanian public, li[...] tricted by inadequate supplies [...] police regimentation. Any m[...] this abroad leads to prompt acc[...] of intervention by Bucharest.

The Rumanian leaders have [...] ly failed to appreciate that many [...] in the West would like to see B[...] pursue different domestic poli[cies] cause they are afraid existing [...] will not be enough in the long r[un to] feguard the degree of indepe[ndence] Rumania has established in for[eign af]fairs.

One effect of Rumanian d[...] policies directly affects relatio[ns with] the Federal Republic of Germa[ny:] the fact that a majority of eth[nic Ger]mans in Rumania would like to e[migra]te.

There are a wide range of r[...] that date back to the end of th[e ...] when the German-speaking pop[...] of Transylvania were made to [...]

Bucharest later amended it[s ...] toward the German minority i[...] nia, and a more generous attitud[e ...] arguably have made ethnic G[ermans] feel more willing to stay whe[re they] were.

Bonn politicians offered to h[...] Bucharest wanted no changes. S[...] about ethnic Germans have lo[...] mainly about exit permits.

In 1978 Bonn paid cash to R[...] and 60,000 were allowed out. Th[e ...] deal is even costlier. The Ru[manians] are also breaking the agreement [by de]manding huge sums from exit [ap]plicants.

The living conditions of thos[e who] stay behind must also be discuss[ed.]

If they are merely expected to [...] late, thereby gradually ending th[e pro]blem, they will probably chang[e their] minds and apply to emigrate too.

(Frankfurter Allgeme[ine Zeitung] für Deutschland, 8 Aug[ust 1983])

The German Tribun[e]

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene [...] Hamburg 76, Tel.: 22 85 1. Telex: 02-14733.

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander [...] English language sub-editor: Simon Burnett. [...] bution Manager: Georgine Picone.

Advertising rates list No. 14 — Annual subscription DM 45.

Printed by Druck- und Verlagshaus Friedrich [...] Bremen-Blumenthal. Distributed in the USA by [...] MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New Y[ork] 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE r[eprints are] published in cooperation with the editorial [staffs of] leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of [Germa]ny. They are complete translations of the original [text,] no way abridged nor editorially redrafted.

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HOME AFFAIRS

It's the season of the unexpected in Bonn

[A]mazing things are happening: CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss visits [...] Germany's leader, Erich Honecker; Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) makes his predecessor, [Gerh]art Baum (FDP), look like an ama[teur i]n matters of environmental protection; Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) [and] Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich [Gens]cher (FDP) are censured by Ger[many']s Nato partners for thinking [...] on compromise solutions to the [...]d down missiles issue.

[...] Bonn's centre-right coalition sim[ply co]ntinuing the old SPD-FDP policy [in su]ch fields as *Ostpolitik* and environ[menta]l protection?

[A c]loser look at the 100 days since [Chan]cellor Kohl was sworn in after the [electi]on in March might provide some [answ]ers.

[In] any event, it is certain that at least [an] "about-turn" did not take place. [There] is as much infighting in this coa[lition] as there was in the old one. The [only] difference is that the place of the [...] has now been assumed by the [CS]U.

[A] year ago, the public were speculat[ing] on a breakdown of the SPD-FDP [coa]lition whenever there was a dispute [in its] ranks. But it is paying no attention [to t]he current squabbling.

[T]he difference was that the coalition [a] year ago was nearing its end. The [coa]lition of today is at the beginning. It [is] impossible that the FDP will [...] opt out of a partnership in the foreseeable future. If it did it would dig [its o]wn grave.

[T]here has been, however, one breath[takin]g about-turn — and it was by [Fran]z Josef Strauss.

[A]fter decades of keeping aloof from [Ost]politik he is now spearheading [mov]es from which even the social-liberal government would have shied away.

[Fo]r Chancellor Kohl, Strauss has become a priceless asset. Nobody but the [CS]U leader could have stunned the [...]y *Ostpolitik* opponents in the con[serva]tive camp with such a somersault [with]out breaking his neck.

[Str]auss has enabled Kohl to pursue a [circ]umspect policy towards our neigh[bour]s in the East. And this adds to the [credit] side of the interim foreign-policy [bala]nce sheet.

Among the other positive elements: the improvement of the previously strained relations with the USA, the prevention of a further deterioration of the ties with Moscow and, with Strauss's help, the improvement of German-German ties. But there is a certain risk involved here. Kohl and Strauss have raised hopes that might not be fulfilled.

Pollsters were recently told about unfulfilled hopes when asking the public about its attitude towards the new economic and fiscal policy.

The upturn that was expected to come after the change of government is weak, and Kohl has meanwhile come under fire from two sides: business complains about half-hearted economic measures, saying that Kohl has not gone far enough in his social cutbacks; other quarters accuse the Chancellor of having allowed the dismantling of the social net.

The truth lies somewhere in the middle. The plan of Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP) to stake everything on performance and an economic upturn has not been implemented.

The present government was spared the paralysing dispute over spending cutbacks and social balance — a dispute on which the old government foundered.

The difficult budget talks were settled in an almost elegant manner though without a radical economic and fiscal about-turn.

There have also been new accents in the government's media policy, the home construction business is out of the doldrums and the acute crisis of the social security pensions fund has been averted for the moment. But new problems are likely to crop up in the medium term.

In the field of domestic affairs, Zimmermann went furthest in about-turn acrobatics when he turned against himself in matters of environmental protection.

The bogeyman of ecologists took only a few weeks to achieve more than his deeply committed predecessor, Gerhart Baum, managed to wrest from his SPD coalition partner and the Bundesrat.

Zimmermann's about-turn on the issue of internal security was equally spectacular, though less unexpected. The Kohl cabinet's first 100 days have made it clear that a total about-turn in domestic and foreign policy is impossible in a complex industrial society.

Yet it would be wrong to assume that Kohl simply continued on the course charted by Helmut Schmidt. The present coalition is pursuing a different policy in many fields.

Kohl has had definite successes in his foreign, fiscal and social policy. With some reservations, he has also promoted a better economic development.

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 August 1983)

Hesse asks the voters to end stalemate

[T]he Hesse State assembly has dissolved itself to pave the way for [new] elections in September.

[D]issolution became necessary because the three parties represented — [CD]U, SPD and the Greens — were [una]ble to muster the majority needed to [form] a government.

Nobody was prepared to go into coa[lition] with the CDU, and the SPD was [unw]illing to compromise with the [Gre]ens.

[In] last year's Hesse election, the man[ner] in which Helmut Schmidt was [tre]ated when the FDP abandoned him [...] won the SPD enough sympathy [...] to avoid total defeat.

[The] Hesse SPD missed the chance of im[pro]ving their position by not calling [new] elections shortly afterwards.

[...]This was probably due to the disinclination of the Hesse SPD to face the voters again so shortly after Prime Minister Börner had launched a frontal campaign attack on the Greens.

With the FDP having been voted out, Hesse found itself with a torso of a government without a parliamentary majority.

Börner's gain during that one year in government was to have evolved a new approach to the Greens and their pet issues. The SPD's gain is a new Börner.

The CDU's top candidate last year was Alfred Dregger. The conservatives will now enter the election with Walter Wallmann at their head. The switch would have benefited them years ago, but it will probably help even now — to the detriment of the FDP.

There is yet another difference. As opposed to a year earlier, the CDU is now a government rather than an opposition party in Bonn. But it is almost impossible to predict whether this will be an asset or a liability in the election.

It is certain, however, that it will not be as much of a liability for the CDU as the SPD had hoped.

The only ones whose prospects have neither deteriorated nor improved are the Greens. Their stability could well perpetuate the deadlock the new election is supposed to overcome.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1983)

Blood-throwing protest by MP condemned

A Hesse member of parliament threw blood over an American army officer during a reception in the assembly building in Wiesbaden. Frank Schwalba-Hoth, of the Greens, used a bottle of his own blood to make his point about Washington's policies. The victim was Lieutenant General Paul S. Williams, commander of the US army's Fifth Corps.

The attack by the Green member of the Hesse assembly, Frank Schwalba-Hoth, is inexcusable.

Any political grouping that, like the Greens, seeks parliamentary representation must obey at least a minimum of the rules of the game. And anybody who acts this way is clearly in breach of these rules.

The attack cannot be minimised by pointing to alleged moral motives, and what makes it worse is the fact that this was not the spontaneous action of an individual but had been agreed upon and condoned by the Green grouping in the Hesse assembly.

It is predictable that the attack will lose the Greens a lot of sympathy.

Among the first reactions from people close to the Greens: Hoimar von Ditfurth, a renowned scientist who has been backing the Greens, has demanded Schwalba-Hoth's immediate expulsion from the party.

The Greens must act soon and admit to having made more than just a tactical mistake if they in fact did plan and condone the attack.

Unless they do, the citizens' verdict in the September state election is not only programmed but will be deserved.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 August 1983)

Big dispute or just summer theatre?

There is a heated dispute in the Bonn coalition: it features Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP) against CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss; Hans-Günther Hoppe (FDP) against Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler (CDU); and Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer, the FDP general secretary, against the rest.

One could, of course, say that Strauss is not part of the Bonn government, but that would be the easy way out.

The CSU leader is, after all, the head of one of the three coalition parties. Besides, his private *Ostpolitik* and *Deutschlandpolitik* moves have made it quite clear that he must be reckoned with in Bonn.

The question is: is the dispute in the coalition just a bit of summer theatre or is it a genuine falling-out among partners?

Even if Count Lambsdorff's attacks are partly due to image-building, this does not explain everything. His criticism is well-founded and makes sense.

Strauss will still have to prove that he was right in arranging a DM1bn loan to the GDR at this moment, and the proof will not be forthcoming until East Berlin is prepared to discuss substantial improvements in German-German relations.

It is worth noting that, after their switch of partners ten months ago, the Free Democrats are now zeroing in on certain conservative politicians.

The fact that the FDP deputy floor leader in the Bundestag, Hans-Gunther

Bremer Nachrichten

Hoppe (who could well soon succeed Floor leader Wolfgang Mischnick), is attacking Heiner Geissler (who is also the CDU general secretary) for his latest suggestions on family affairs is a matter of fundamental significance. The liberals have an insatiable need to prove their raison d'etre.

But to assume that such political manoeuvres endanger the cohesion of the coalition is pure speculation.

As spectacular as these disputes may be, they are peripheral symptoms.

Chancellor Kohl and the FDP leader, Foreign Minister Genscher, stand united in mutual trust beyond all the infighting between the coalition's ministers and MPs.

This is demonstrated by the fact that they have largely kept out of the latest round of coalition disputes.

There has never been a true friendship between Bonn coalition partners — apart from a few individual exceptions. Coalitions are marriages of convenience and not for life.

The present government in Bonn won't founder on these disputes, though its public image will suffer. But the coalition is prepared to put up with this.

In all likelihood, the government feels safer than it might outwardly appear. And there are plenty of reasons for this: There is more unity on central issues than there was in the Schmidt-Genscher government.

Disputes notwithstanding, the coalition will continue because it has doomed itself to succeed.

Karl Hugo Pruys

(Bremer Nachrichten, 2 August 1983)

■ POLITICS

Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Will Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the best ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well realises.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are named.

He recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner at which asparagus was served.

Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also took time to mature.

Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is rife.

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Carstens.

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the parties.

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancellor is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Geissler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier, who was long felt to be a likely successor.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protestant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonn.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is *roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.*

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr von Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of state.

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

His work in Berlin has shown him to stand for integration and to be a man even the Alternatives respect despite their differences of opinion with him.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

He has gained in authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is an open-minded man with conservative-liberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Weizsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

But what would happen in Berlin if he were to return to Bonn? He led the CDU to power there in 1981 after 30 years in Opposition.

If he were to stand for re-election as mayor the Christian Democrats could be sure of holding on to the city in 1985.

The Social Democrats would certainly stand little chance of ousting the current coalition of Christian and Free Democrats.

Under his leadership there may have been political mishaps. There may be a CDU local government mafia (just as there used to be an SPD one).

But these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figurehead because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-trend viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: an overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as mayor.

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancied by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, as on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

So whether he stands for President will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hanna-Renate Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers' Union, since coming fr[...] Rhineland-Palatinate to tackle [...] sent assignment.

She is a determined wom[...] could be relied on to stick to [...] cies for which Herr von We[...] stands.

A majority of Berliners would [...] happy to see him go, but pol[...] shown they would be keen to se[...] liner as head of state.

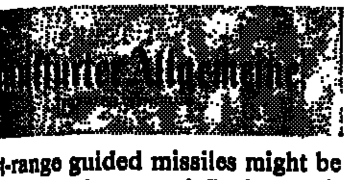
Berlin would hardly become [...] nable if he were to return to Bo[...] predecessor as mayor, Hans[...] Vogel of the SPD, returned t[...] too: as Opposition leader.

Herr von Weizsäcker would [...] very much to the liking of the C[...] the last CDU conference he was [...] to the national executive and pr[...] by an overwhelming majority.

So he may well be their choic[...] they make their recommendatio[...] 1,040 members of the electoral [...] And speculation will continue t[...] in Berlin.

Volker S[...]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 [...])



Von Weizsäcker looks at the [...]

(Ph[...])

Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2

connection with an official visit to East Berlin.

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special Four-Power status.

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the hilt any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

Bonn politicians have accordingly always taken good care not to hold high-level meetings with GDR leaders in East Berlin.

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, in 1981.

Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss likewise chose to meet Herr Honecker at the Werbellinsee hunting lodge rather than in East Berlin.

So Professor Carstens has been put on the spot by the invitation, especially as he is an international lawyer by profession.

If he quietly overrides past misgivings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call into question the status of West Berlin.

Yet if he declines, communist propagandists will have little difficulty in branding the President a Western cold warrior who didn't even see fit [...] our Martin Luther.

There can be no doubt that Pr[...] Carstens is keen on good-neig[...] relations with the GDR and co[...] tion of the intra-German delica[...] gue.

He will also know that people [...] GDR will regard any visit he mig[...] to East Berlin less as upgrading th[...] German regime than as a sign of [...] that they have not been written [...] the West.

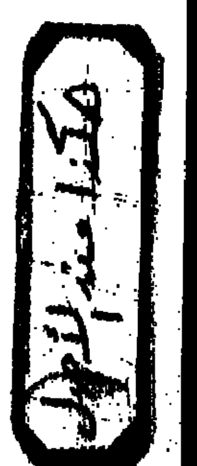
So he must arrive at a solution [...] neither undermines Western legal [...] tions nor insults or upsets those w[...] vited him.

Regardless whether he accepts [...] clines the invitation, President Ca[...] will have to reach a political deci[...]

It will be one that has little to do [...] matters of prestige and status and [...] to do with the reality of divided Ger[...] ny.

Bodo Sch[...]

(Nordwest Zeitung, 30 Ju[...])



THE ARMS RACE

The state of play in Europe

Frankfurter Allgemeine

[...]-range guided missiles might be [...] key to threatened Soviet puni[...] armaments measures.

[...] Soviet Union says it will not [...] by if Nato goes ahead with plans [...] on new medium-range US missi[...] Europe this winter.

[...]ing Bonn Chancellor Helmut [...] visit to Moscow Mr Andropov [...] this clear. Soviet Defence Minis[...] rshal Ustinov did too in a speech [...] duates of Soviet military acade[...]

[...] Soviet leaders have yet to be [...] specific. But Western govern[...] are increasingly coming round to [...] ew that the Russians will try to [...] Warsaw Pact ground forces with [...] short-range guided missiles.

[...]at is a bluff that ought to be faced. [...] ould amount to no more than a mo[...] nisation of weapons with which the [...] saw Pact has been equipped since [...] 1960s.

[...]he old devices will presumably be [...] aced by new ones unit by unit.

[...] estern experts feel the Soviet Union [...] biding its time before modernising [...] ded missiles with a range of up to [...] 00km.

[...] has been planning the move for [...] time, they say, but will now be [...] able to make the modernisation [...] to be a counter-measure to the sta[...] ing of US missiles.

[...]he Soviet Union has certainly been [...] erimenting with the new missile ca[...] bles for years. They are the SS-21 as [...] placement for the Frog 7, the SS-22 [...] replacement for the Scaleboard and [...] SS-23 as a replacement for the Scud [...]

[...]ll three, not to say all six, have fea[...] s in common. They are launched [...] radar-equipped vehicles and are [...] highly mobile.

[...]hey have only one warhead each, [...] they lack final-phase control, which [...]ns that no change can be made to [...] initial trajectory.

[...]o their target accuracy is unspecta[...]r, whereas their nuclear payload is [...] respondingly powerful, in the Scale[...]rd's case a megaton.

[...]ll three newcomers are solid-fuel [...]ces and more easily deployed be[...]e their tanks don't need to be filled [...]forehand, which is a complicated [...]cedure.

[...]hey are more accurately targetable [...] the models they are due to replace, [...] not much.

[...]heir technical improvements are by [...] means as great as, say, the difference [...]ween the SS-4 and SS-5, or older [...]dium-range missiles, and the new [...]20.

[...]he Frog 7, the smallest of the three [...]y missiles, has a range of 50 miles. [...] battalion in each division is fitted out [...] Frogs, of which there are a total [...]

[...]he range of its successor, the SS'21, [...] estimated to be about 75 miles. The [...] SS-21s are already in service.

[...]The Scud B, which is larger, has a [...]nge of 175 miles. Each Soviet army [...] a guided missile brigade equipped with Scuds. The Warsaw Pact armies have an estimated 550 of them. The replacement SS-23 is said to have about twice the range, or roughly 300 miles. Both weapon systems, the Frog 7/SS-21 and the Scud B/SS-23, can be fitted out with a choice of three different warheads: either nuclear, conventional or chemical. The range of the SS-12 Scaleboard missile is 600 miles. The nuclear payload of its warhead packs a megaton. The SS-22, its successor, has a range of a little over 600 miles.

There are 100 of them, arrayed in "front" strength of two brigades each and three battalions per brigade. A front is one unit larger than an army and comparable with a Western army group.

A Warsaw Pact front not only has its own command, as does the Western army group; it also has its own auxiliary forces and air force squadrons.

The range of the SS-12 and SS-22, at between 600 and 625 *miles*, is almost exactly the distance between missile locations and targets.

In peacetime the headquarters of a front is in the Soviet Union, not in a satellite state. The Scaleboard has so far been stationed in Russia and only temporarily been sighted further afield during manoeuvres.

Much the same can be expected of the successor system, the SS-22.

Western officers feel the Soviet Union might switch to locating the SS-22 further forward for political effect. But in military terms that would make little sense.

In the past Russia has kept this, the most powerful weapon at its army's disposal, at a safe distance and in keeping with its range.

There are no targets for the SS-12 or SS-22 in Western Europe that could not be covered equally well or better by the medium-range SS-20.

Soviet short-range guided missiles are not an additional threat over and above the one posed by the SS-20.

It would be another matter altogether if the Soviet Union were to agree to a zero option in respect of the SS-20. The shorter-range missiles, especially the SS-22, would then attain political importance.

The chart shows the extent of Soviet nuclear arms aimed at targets in Western Europe in comparison with similar or comparable Western systems.

Numbers refer to warheads in the case of missiles and field artillery. Where aircraft are concerned the number of warheads will probably not be much higher than the number of delivery systems.

The chart does not list the naval nuclear capacity of either side, such as fleet air arm planes on land or on board aircraft carriers and missiles on board submarines, in European waters.

The deployment of naval aircraft against European land targets depends on too many factors to be included in an overall comparison of strength.

They include mobility, number and distance of aircraft carriers from the coast, the density of anti-aircraft cover, penetration capacity and the degree of competition from enemy naval forces.

The figures include British nuclear capacity, but not the French deterrent. But the overall impression would not be substantially different if they were to include French short-range missiles, US naval aircraft and Soviet naval aircraft and nuclear submarines stationed off the coast of Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to have a clear advantage over the West in medium-range missiles and conventional forces. The chart shows that it has the edge over the West in short-range nuclear devices too.

In all arms categories important for Europe the East has a much higher capacity than the West. Field artillery is the sole exception.

Yet Nato Defence Ministers have instructed their military staffs to consider whether nuclear grenades might be dispensed with entirely or in part.

The chart is based on the official 1982 Nato comparison of forces strength published in Germany by the Bonn Defence Ministry.

It also takes into account a recent speech by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he announced that the Soviet Union now had 360 SS-20 missile launchers in service.

This number is enough to equip 40 regiments with nine launchers each; 27 are currently aimed at targets in Western Europe and 13 based in Soviet Asia.

Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1983)

Nuclear medium- and short-range weapons systems in Europe

	Warsaw Pact		Nato	
Missiles range 1000-5500 km	SS-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 (360 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe) SS-4, SS-5	729 ca. 300	So far none. At most there will be 108 Pershing II (1800 km) 464 Cruise (2500 km)	(572)
Total		over 1000		(572)
Missiles range 500-1000 km	SS-12 (Scaleboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (900-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by SS-23 (250-500 km)	100 550	Pershing I. To be reduced by up to 108	180 (72)
Total		650		180 (72)
Missiles range 80-200 km	Frog 7, to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)	650	Honest John or Lance (110 km)	100
Guns, artillery range 30 km		300	Extent of reduction not yet known	1000
Fighter aircraft land-based	(Badger, Blinder, Fishbed, Fitter, Flogger, Fencer, Brewer)	up to 2500	(F 111, Vulcan, F-4, F-104, Jaguar, Buccaneer)	up to 800

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three.
Main source: Nato General Secretariat, 1982.
References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures mean if and when deployment of Nato missiles, in accordance with the 1979 double decision, is carried out.

FAZ-Grafik Kaiser — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung/Grafik Kaiser

The Geneva missiles talks

Continued from page 1

tem an effect it doesn't have an cannot have.

The deterrent effect will not go by the board should Pershing 2s not be stationed in Germany. Conversely, stationing them would not lead straight to nuclear war, as the Greens believe.

The Pershing 2 can't decapitate the Soviet Union, if only because it lacks the range to do so. Besides, 108 single-warhead missiles are simply not enough for a first strike.

Above all, the Pershing 2 is negotiable in Geneva, as are the Cruise missile and the SS-20.

By the terms of the December 1979 dual-track decision Nato resolved that the extent of missile modernisation required would need to be reviewed in the light of terms negotiated.

The weapon mix will no more be taboo than the number of missiles each side is allowed to retain by the terms of an agreement.

Bonn government spokesman Peter Boenisch has noted, much to the annoyance of conservatives, that the weapon mix is not at present up for discussion.

In making this proviso he was merely stating the obvious. Talks are still in progress and everyone must be keen to avoid narrowing the leeway for negotiation by going categoric on one point or another.

What damage would be done if the Americans were to resurrect the walk in the woods proposal?

No harm whatever would be done if they were to say they were setting aside all their previous misgivings in a further bid to reach agreement.

Either the Soviet Union would agree to the idea and the whole world would be the winner, or the Russians would say no, and at least we should know who was to blame.

Illusions would be dispelled. Everyone would know where they stood and why. So why not? The Bonn government is doing well to make the point.

In Moscow Herr Kohl told Mr Andropov that when he slammed the door behind him in anger as a little boy his mother used to say: "Do what you want but you're going to have to come back through that same door."

No Bonn government can afford to lay itself open to accusations of not having done all it could to keep the door to a negotiated compromise open.

Christoph Bertram

(Die Zeit, 5 August 1983)

THE MEDIA

American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

Much of America's image of Germany stems from third rate TV production with monocled officers shouting *Achtung!* as in the series *Hogan's Heroes* that has for years been coming into the living rooms of millions of Americans.

The picture many Americans have of Germany and the Germans is commensurately lopsided. And the American media are extremely selective when reporting on Germany.

"Just about the only time our media say something about the Federal Republic of Germany is when terrorists attack our military bases, hurl stones at politicians, etc. You can well imagine that this makes for a pretty unbalanced picture," writes Douglas B. Sherman in a letter to Radio *Deutsche Welle*, the Voice of Germany.

it is obvious that this must lead to irritations and misunderstandings. For instance: the Peace Movement and demonstrations against the deployment of US missiles in Germany brand all Germans as pacifists or neutralists in the eyes of the American public.

Yet we Germans regard ourselves as a stable, democratic country and a dependable partner of the Western world.

We are dismayed at the fact that none of this has been recognised on the other side of the Atlantic although our world is flooded with information and although there have been millions of *person-to-person contacts between Germans and Americans.*

Experts have a surprisingly simple explanation for this phenomenon.

Prejudices, they say, are almost impossible to eradicate once they have struck root in the public's mind.

This is so because people tend to ignore anything that does not fit into their preconceived concept.

The fight against prejudices calls for a long campaign of sound argument. Therefore, nobody wanting to correct the picture of Germany in America should hope for quick results.

Cultural exchanges and seminars can be helpful, but it is doubtful whether they can reach 200 million Americans. More likely, they will influence only the participants.

At least, this is how Martin Elsässer, a high-ranking Bonn Foreign Office official, sees it.

"Television is the only realistic way of reaching a broad public in the USA," he says.

And since this view has been confirmed by other experts, *Deutsche Welle*, one of Germany's two radio stations that broadcast abroad (*Deutschlandfunk* is the other), has started producing tailor-made and informative TV programmes for the USA.

The Voice of Germany can fall back on many years of shortwave broadcasting experience, including a special North America programme broadcast daily since 1962.

In addition, there is the transcription service which provides 177 American radio stations with some 20,000 tapes a year.

Naturally, the *Deutsche Welle* planners are also drawing on the experience of other institutions that have tried to place German TV productions with American networks.



Though they have been successful to some extent, the response has been relatively meagre.

Martin Elsässer: "We are almost non-existent on American TV."

But the mammoth and seemingly so rigid American TV market has opened up somewhat lately.

Surprisingly, the British (*The English Channel*), the French (*Téléfrance USA*), the Irish, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians and Dutch have managed to break into what seemed a closed shop — and that with programmes that are not specifically American.

This is due to the enormous spread of cable and satellite TV.

Almost the whole of the United States and Canada has been hooked up to the cable TV system.

There are close to 5,000 cable networks in the USA alone, serving the 80 million subscribing households.

It therefore stands to reason that there is a huge demand for programmes. In fact, even high calibre and specialised programmes are now more and more in demand.

The same applies to programmes aimed at ethnic target groups.

There now seems to be a growing interest in German and European affairs among the otherwise traditionally isolationist Americans.

This is largely due to the growing realisation that America's affluence and security are closely linked with Europe.

The new trend is further stimulated by the fact that many Americans are of German descent and that thousands of GIs have been stationed in Germany since the end of the war. There is also the stream of German tourists visiting America and providing person-to-person contact between the two nations.

Using existing German productions, *Deutsche Welle* (in conjunction with the ARD and ZDF networks in this country) began putting together four three-hour test programmes in 1982.

The concept was drafted after consultation with American media experts and journalists. The result is a programme that puts the emphasis on entertainment without neglecting information.

Such American slants are relaxed moderators, frequent use of mild slang, fixed lengths and serialisation were taken into account.

The test programmes were examined as to their suitability by three cable systems on the East Coast, in… and on the West Coast in …

Subsequent polls showed … cent of the respondents fo… grammes excellent, very go… 47 per cent said they would… hour programmes while 38 p… voured two hours. 69 per ce… would be glad to receive the… permanently.

The prospects for Germa… mes on American cable TV… good, making the closing of… mation gap feasible.

There are sufficient suita… programmes to fill the nece… mum of 150 hours a year -… five per cent of the current… ARD, ZDF and private studi…

But radio remains the Voi… many's traditional field of… Here, the transcription prog… North America has been ad… further to the needs of the Am… tener.

The weekly magazine *Atla… lantic* now puts even more … the "human touch." A s… *Americans in Germany* is … prepared. The intention is to… picture of Germany through… eyes and so help remove preju…

Deutsche Welle's answer to… lenge of filling the America… tion gap is a combination of… television.

Heinz Fe…

(Rheinischer Merkur/C…)

The writer, Dr Heinz Fellhauer, … director general of the German… radio service for foreign… *Deutsche Welle.*

40 years since Eisenhower put US forces on the airwaves

The American Forces Network (AFN) began broadcasting in London at 5.45 p.m. on 4 July 1943.

It was set up on the orders of General Eisenhower and completed 40 years of broadcasting on the 4th of July Independence Day this year.

Broadcasting headquarters stayed in London, but mobile radio station followed the US troops to the European theatres of war.

AFN Munich, the first station in Germany, went on the air on 11 June 1945, followed by AFN Frankfurt a month later, on 15 July.

The European headquarters was then moved to Frankfurt's Hoechst borough where it remained until 1966 when the station moved to a building next to the Hesse broadcasting network.

What had started off as an improvised station for American troops has developed into a sophisticated and efficient network.

AFN broadcasts are now as popular with German listeners as they are with the Americans.

Generals Eisenhower and George C. Marshall intended the service to provide their soldiers on the front with a whiff of home.

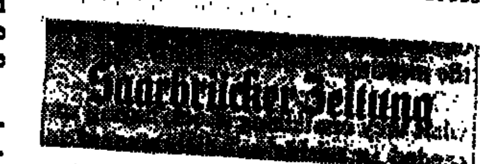
The fact that the war ended did not change this aim. The Americans soldiers stayed in Germany as an occupation force.

The idea is still to bring America to the living rooms of the more than 500,000 US soldiers and their families in Europe via radio and TV.

American journalist T.W. Cunningham, who edits the AFN TV Guide, (circulation 170,000) stresses that AFN is not a propaganda station.

"AFN supplies the US forces in Europe and their families with objective news and music from home. The AFN news comes off the tickers of the major international news agencies and is presented unchanged. AFN has no political function, and its sole purpose is to provide information and entertainment."

It is a Pentagon institution under the direct control of the American Forces



Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) in Los Angeles.

It is from there that AFN stations in many parts of the world receive their programmes.

In Frankfurt AFN headquarters then splices these programmes into its two round-the-clock broadcasts for Europe: a variety programme on AM and a popular music programme in stereo on FM.

The nine regional studios add information of local interest.

The operating principle of AFN is "much radio and television with little administration."

The broadcasts, which can b… ed from North Africa to the S… vian countries, are put toget… more 275 employees.

In the late 1960s, AFN la… branched out into television. … Germans are unaware that … four rather than three TV chan…

This ignorance is becaus… TV sets operate on the PAL… AFN uses the American NTSC… which cannot be received by … sets.

AFN is in the fortunate po… being able to pick the plums o… huge American TV pudding.

AFRTS in Los Angeles buys … best of the best from Americ… major networks.

For instance, AFN showed… four months before the dubbed… of the series started in Germany.

AFN-TV is further enhanced… fact that — unlike with most … mes in America — it has no … cials because it is financed by … tagon.

Many wellwishers sent lette… telegrams to mark AFN's 40th … sary, including President … Chancellor Kohl and many film… stars.

Chancellor Kohl thanked AFN… concerted effort in promoting … relations between US soldiers … people of Germany.

AFN has had a considerable … on the German media set-up, esp… in the field of music.

Several generations of young… mans have learned of trends and… the world of American pop … through AFN.

Peter B…

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, …)

AVIATION

…udden death in a beautiful, cloudless, Saturday sky

…en people died in five separate …es involving private aircraft over … recent weekend in Germany. The …her was fine. The worst crash was on … North Sea island of Borkum when … died in the wreckage of a twin-en… sports plane. In this article, Rudolf …ler, of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, … at the ups and downs of private …ion.

…rivate pilots are up, up and away …every Saturday and Sunday in fine …ther when air force pilots are off … for the weekend.

…hen, on Monday, reporters have dif…lty in keeping track of the crashes … number killed.

…here are prompt demands for legis…on to limit freedom of access to Ger… airspace and prevent the victims, …tly private pilots, from risking their …s and others'.

…irmen are fans of flying who wel… any fine weekend as an opportu… of getting up into the air and on … their favourite pastime.

…hey then endlessly circle the air…d, practising landing and take-off to … able to cope with an emergency.

…hey invite friends and relations for a … ride or a quick flight to the seaside.

…There are private pilots who are keen … show their families and neighbours …w safe they are at the joystick.

They zoom over the rooftops of their home town tomake their point, often disregarding altitude regulations and making a tremendous noise too.

There are licensing authorities and aero clubs to look after the 30,000 private pilots in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They know best where men and machines go wrong. They include the Federal Aviation Agency, Brunswick, and the Federal Air Safety Establishment, Frankfurt.

The agency has a staff of 146 at Brunswick airport and five regional offices. It is responsible for the safety, airworthiness and reliability of aircraft and crews in Germany.

For years it has run bright campaigns in non-official German to bring home to the flying public and dangers and problems of aviation.

The latest air safety brochure for instance reads: "There are experiences your only have once in a lifetime. Flying by contact flight rules in bad weather is one of them.

"But there are pilots who escaped by the skin of their teeth even though they no longer had any idea where they were or even as much as their compass directions."

These lucky guys, the brochure suggested, ought to write to explain what it was like because what they had to say could be a life-saver for others.



Smouldering end to a relaxing weekend . . . eight died in this crash on a North Sea island. (Photo: dpa)

The Brunswick agency feels this information is so important that it is even prepared to handle material supplied anonymously.

It assumes that reports might be submitted anonymously by pilots who were ashamed of their own incompetence or felt a signed admission might lead to legal proceedings against them.

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent weeks.

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-floor window.

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says, "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury.

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and air safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-offs and accidents to prove his point.

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it ap-

Süddeutsche Zeitung

plies to pilots ranging from glider pilots to men at the controls of twin-engined aircraft.

Accident statistics kept on behalf of the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer picture.

Sixty per cent of last year's accidents were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

The German affiliate of the International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations warns its thousands of members not to be so slack.

All private pilots, it says, ought to join either AOPA or the German Aero Club, both of which regularly run safety campaigns to remind people of the risks.

Pilots must accustom themselves as a matter of life or death to observing absolute discipline in going through flight preparations.

Checklists must be gone through point by point.

Airline pilots are required to undergo regular checks of their prowess at the controls. Private pilots ought to be prepared to have their skills checked periodically by an instructor or experienced pilot too.

Any relaxation of strict discipline that is allowed to become a habit tends to be the forerunner of a sticky end, and there are countless mistakes that both greenhorns and old hands can make.

A pilot taking off from Munich airport recently forgot to take the cover off an air intake tube, with the result that the engine failed to develop full power.

A few days later another private pilot made the elementary mistake of landing without putting out his undercarriage. Both survived, but their repair bills were heavy.

A plane that took off from Munich and crashed on the outskirts of Neumarkt town centre was found to have a heater switch for the carburetter left on, which is bound to have led to loss of power.

Heat must certainly have played a part in the Neumarkt crash, just as it will have done in the crash off Borkum in the North Sea.

At high temperatures and high-altitude airfields the engine and propeller lose power and the plane's ground run distance will be much longer.

At 25°C it is 25 per cent longer, at 35°C 40 per cent longer, with a further 10-per-cent increase per extra 300 metres of altitude.

Yet although there are more accidents in summer the statistics show an overall decline. In 1982 there were 85 accidents involving single-engined aircraft, as against 198 the year before.

The figure for twin-engined planes was 13, as against 20, for helicopters 19 instead of 26, and for gliders 232 rather than 262.

The trend was diametrically opposite when it came to deaths: 76 as against 41 for single-engined planes, 20 as against

Continued on page 10

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's holiday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the head of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry experts are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased sevenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

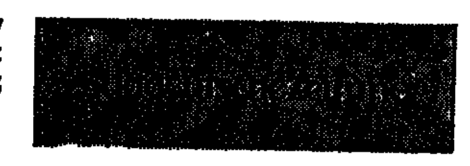
There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reaches record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photos one has seen of the forests in Czechoslovakia.



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from the East.

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has been cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of death.

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by salting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

Bonn's decision to take the lead in Europe and insist on lead-free fuel for new cars (and clean-air exhausts) from 1986 is accepted in the Common Market as a legitimate move taken in self-defence.

President Mitterrand of France is reputed to have encouraged Chancellor Kohl to grasp the initiative.

Bonn is in favour of a uniform grade of lead-free fuel (and not super and premium grades), as in the United States. Consideration is even being given to reassessing road tax on motor vehicles.

In America clean air regulations have been in force for nearly a decade, yet only about 40 per cent of cars have so far been converted to lead-free fuel.

In Germany the authorities feel they cannot afford to let matters slide for this length of time.

In Bavaria's dying forests Carl-Dieter Spranger, state secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, outlined to his foreign guests a catalogue of measures aimed at sparing the trees.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials feel it would be absurd to [...] forest as an eco-system to wh[...] prove a fatal dose of fertiliser.

The woods have laboriously [...]ed in acclimatising themselv[es ...] acid soil, and what good can [...] do when trees are no longer ca[...] taking or retaining nutrient?

Fertiliser might arguably b[...] when sparingly applied to poo[r ...] which saplings are being grown [...] of reafforestation, always assumi[ng ...] will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying wood[s ...]sive care to keep them alive an[d ...] until the air over Germany i[s ...] again are certainly not based o[n ...]rience.

That leaves the possibility of [...] up environmental legislation o[...] the ink has hardly had time to d[ry ...]

Suggestions of this kind ha[ve ...] proposed by Franz Josef Strau[ss ...] could undoubtedly be justified [...] ground that a catastrophe needed [...]ing.

There is clearly no point in w[...] decade until legislation has had [...] prove fully effective. Above all [...] must be no exceptions permitted.

The catalogue of measures m[...] the Bonn Interior Ministry i[...] proposals involving fiscal measur[es ...] there are no official plans yet to [...] duce a sulphur levy as deman[ded ...] Hesse.

But this state of affairs cou[ld ...] change after the state assembl[y ...]tions in September.

Martin [...]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, [...])

German forests worst hit by acid rain

The Federal Republic of Germany is harder-hit than any other country in Europe by the acid rain that is wreaking havoc on woods and forests.

About 560,000 hectares, or over 1,380,000 acres, of woodland are affected. That means about one tree in 12.

Sulphur dioxodo from power station chimneys is one of the culprits. Another is said by some scientists to be nitrous oxides in car exhausts.

A definite link between car exhausts and dead trees has yet to be established, but motor traffic cannot be absolved of blame yet either.

Car exhaust fumes contain nitrous oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, unburnt hydrocarbons, soot and lead (as long as motor fuel is still allowed to contain 0.15 grams of lead per litre to prevent knocking).

They are all substances that are harmful to man and the environment. The other chemical compounds traffic releases into the atmosphere are harmless at their present levels, scientists say.

But perhaps it would be truer to say there is no conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Carbon monoxide is generated in domestic heating installations and by heavy industry as well as by truck and car engines.

It is to blame for smog. In cities with busy traffic the carbon monoxide count can be as high as 60 milligrams per cubic metre in the daytime.

That is a level the health authorities are no longer prepared to certify as being no danger to health.

Inhalation of carbon monoxide blocks the intake of oxygen to the blood and can cause headaches, sickness, asphyxiation and even death.

It is a particular serious health hazard for people with heart and circulation trouble. But it does no damage to plants.

Car exhausts also pump 650,000 tons of unburnt hydrocarbons into the atmosphere yearly in the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of these compounds, benzole, is a toxic carcinogen. Long-term exposure to even minute doses of benzole can lead to changes in the blood make-up and even cause leukaemia.

Lead may improve the performance of low-octane fuel in an engine with a high compression ratio, but it is definitely a health hazard.

It settles on the ground and finds its way into the blood via the food cycle. The blood count and nervous system can suffer damage if the body absorbs substantial amounts of lead.

At the present level of lead pollution only bus drivers or police officers on traffic duty who constantly inhale exhaust fumes are in immediate danger.

Even they seldom have an above-average lead count in their blood. But some doctors are worried that lead in city air could harm children and embryos in the womb.

Here too, conclusive research findings have yet to be published.

For some time the legal amount of lead in motor fuel has been regularly reduced in the European Community, with Germany enforcing the strictest limits.

There are ceilings for other toxins in exhaust fumes too, although the Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin is critical of the fact that only new cars are tested to make sure they comply with the regulations.

Exhaust fumes are checked as [...] the two-year roadworthiness te[st ...] motor vehicles, but readings of [...] monoxide only are taken.

German motor manufactur[ers ...] most of their models have a mar[...] clean air performance than th[...] on which Bonn insists.

But the legal limits have long [...] to be in keeping with the latest [...] findings. They date back to th[e ...] when people were less enviro[nment-] conscious than they are today.

In 1972 Hans-Dietrich Ge[nscher,] who was then Bonn Interior Mi[nister,] did not want to trail behind the U[nited] States and Japan.

In both countries strict exhaust [regu-]lations had been issued for both [...] and industrial polluters. Smog al[...] Los Angeles and Tokyo had [...] prompt action indispensable.

Unburnt hydrocarbons and c[arbon] monoxide in car exhausts were [...] be particularly dangerous, so [...] Genscher announced that the le[vels of] both had to be reduced in the lo[ng ...] by 90 per cent.

Motor manufacturers put th[eir re-]search divisions to work and b[efore] long new cars were designed th[...] cleaner exhausts on both counts.

But in the mid-1970s there [...] unexpected repercussions. The [...]gines designed to reduce the amo[unt of] hydrocarbons unburnt produced [...] nitrous oxides instead.

They were toxins that had yet [...] taken seriously. Not until th[e ...] deaths began to be connected wit[h ...] was it decided to introduce exha[ust ca-]talysts as in the USA and Japan.

In new cars they are claimed to [...]tically reduce the output of hy[drocar-]bons, carbon monoxide and [...] oxides.

Irene Meye[r ...]

(Die Zeit, [...])

Air deaths

Continued from page 9

14 for twin-engined aircraft and five as against three for helicopers.

That naturally leads to a drastic increase in the ratio of fatalities to hours logged.

Last years there were 14,236 private planes, including 6,194 glider, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

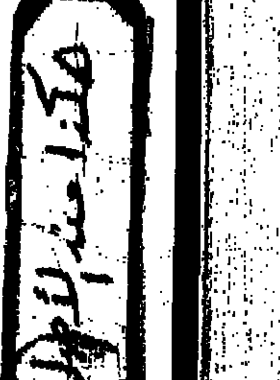
Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for militry reasons.

So it is all the more important for them to take every conceivable precaution. Only pilots who are careful can fairly claim the open skies demanded by AOPA.

Rudolf Metzler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)



THE ARTS

Erich Heckel and the Brücke connection

[E]xhibitions to mark Erich Heckel's birth centenary are being held in [...] cities in the Federal Republic of [Ger]many in the second half of this year. [Th]ere could hardly be more convinc[ing p]roof of how alive his work remains. [Heck]el was a forerunner of modern art [...] is claimed today by the Young Sava[ges a]s one of their forebears.

[He] was born in Döbeln, Saxony, on [...]ly 1883. In 1905 he, Ernst Ludwig [Kirch]ner, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff and [...] Bleyl set up the Brücke group in [Dres]den.

[Th]ey later joined by Max Pechstein, [Ott]o Mueller and, for a while, Emil [Nol]de. In 20th century art history they [st]and for Expressionism.

[St]rongly though each may have [...]ved individual traits in the course [of th]eir development, they were agreed [in th]eir striving for heightened expres[sion] by simplifying and changing natu[ral] form and using the power of full co[lour].

[Th]ey felt French Impressionism, [whi]ch transfigured reality into a world [of] apparent beauty, was empty and [lack]ing in intellectual depth.

[Th]ey acknowledged as their ideals [Ed]vard Munch and Vincent van Gogh.

The Brücke group were revolutiona[ry ...] much more comprehensively so [tha]n the Fauves, who were coming to [the] fore in France at the same time.

This epithet particularly applied to [the] four founder-members, who made [each] other's acquaintance as architec[ture] students in Dresden and apart from [Bley]l switched over entirely to painting.

They certainly felt revolutionary, al[tho]ugh they failed to achieve their am[bit]ion of establishing, over and above [the]ir painting, a juster and truer society [and] peaceful world.

[In] 1905, the year they founded the [grou]p, the world outlook was none too [pro]mising. The Kaiser landed in Tan[gier]s and prompted a crisis over Moroc[co] while Russia lost its war against [Japa]n and was shaken by revolutionary [unr]est.

The dream of a New Man they shar[ed] with a number of young poets came [to] grief in the conflagration of the [Grea]t War, which Heckel survived in a[n] ambulance unit.

In the group's early years (it broke up [in] Berlin in 1913) Heckel exercised a [pow]erful influence on the emergence of [a u]niform group style.

[B]right colours and angular, aggres[sive] forms were its hallmarks, and they [wer]e so typical of the Brücke as a whole [that] in many instances it is hard to say [who] the artist was.

[Th]is was a result of their drawing and [pain]ting together and jointly coming to [term]s with the so-called primitive art [and] sculpture of the South Seas and the [Afri]ks.

[Th]ey jointly came across the two in [Dre]sden's Museum of Ethnology.

Heckel rented two shops in a [wor]king-class district of the city. They [wer]e used as studios by members of the [grou]p. They soon held shows, although [initi]ally they were slated.

[H]e also played a leading role in [arra]nging the annual folders of prints [the] group published from 1906, perso[na]lly making a major contribution to[wa]rds the revival of the woodcut.

The wide expanses of his multi-colour woodcuts with their variety of contrast, especially his variations on the theme of model Fränzi, are among the highlights of graphic art by the Brücke group.

Heckel preferred people and nature as subjects. He painted people full of unconstrained joie de vivre, initially in wild colour and with spontaneous verve, later composed in a more controlled manner.

His Reclining Girl of 1909 is a good example, but he was also capable of painting psychologically more profound portrayals of problematic characters, such as his Two Men at a Table, 1912, based on Dostoyevsky, or his Woman Convalescent triptych of 1913.

Throughout his life he was fascinated by the circus. He also felt close ties with nature, as expressed in his paintings of the Moritzburg ponds and the many landscapes he painted at, for instance, Dangast on the North Sea coast.

His Glassy Day, 1913, is a masterpiece in which, as in Feininger's work, water, the sky and the clouds are combined in crystalline forms.

The landscapes most clearly illustrate the lyrical, romantic side of Heckel's nature. He is generally felt to be the most contemplative, if not the most important Brücke artist.

In his later years he painted many landscapes in Hemmenhofen on Lake Constance. They no longer testify to the ecstasy of his early period.

There are no more violent changes of nature, just light tones and the magic of light. Was his power as an artist in decline or was it the serene, detached wisdom of old age?

In the Third Reich over 700 of his paintings were banned from German museums. After the war he was appointed to a chair at the Karlsruhe college of art and made a member of the Order of Merit.

These and other honours were bestowed on him to make partial amends. He died on 27 January 1970 aged 86.

Rudolf Lange

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 July 1983)



Erich Heckel's 'White Horses', 1921.

(Photos: catalogue)

Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture. It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public alike.

So Fellbach can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

No-one these days, apart, that is, from committed art-lovers and collectors, has small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

It doesn't keep the onlooker at a distance in the way that large sculpture does; it attracts him and cries out for personal attention.

It needs to be handled and, let's face it, loved unaffectedly and without constraint.

Small sculpture is subject to prejudice about which something must be done. It dates back to an era in which small sculpture was taken to mean large sculpture in miniature and suspected of being kitsch. This is where the Fellbach triennale has a part to play in dispelling prejudice. In principle, size is of no import in art. An Ottonian miniature can be as significant as a mural. A Tanagra figurine can be as monumental as a statue. "A sculpture," says Henry Moore, "can be many times life size yet be felt to be on the small side. "A small sculpture with a big idea behind it can convey a feeling of being gigantic and monumental." To what extent does the work on exhibit in Fellbach bear out this idea? There are over 300 exhibits, not all of which can be classified as sculpture, so there are bound to be differences in quality.

A small example: Richard Hess 'David and Goliath III'

Only work done over the past three years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously displayed.

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is international in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement, asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and all manner of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and structures.

Susanne Frick, for instance, puts a terracotta figurine of a naturalistic-looking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result Bus Stop.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Uli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects.

The work of Richard Hess, Lothar Fischer, Rudolf Daudert, Adam Myjak, Barbara Falender and Jacek Waltos come in the first category.

Abstract work, which performs small sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Hofleit, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

Eo Plunien

(Die Welt, 20 July 1983)

■ OPERA

Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

The first three parts of the *Ring der Nibelungen* earned some applause at the Bayreuth Wagner Festival, but the *Götterdämmerung* finale ended with massive boos and applause.

Since the director, Sir Peter Hall, did not take the curtain call until after the *Götterdämmerung*, he had to bear the brunt of the pent-up disenchantment.

While Wagnerians paid enthusiastic tribute to conductor Sir Georg Solti's debut in Bayreuth, Sir Peter and designer William Dudley became the butts of the audience's outrage.

The quality differences of the staging as a whole matched the public's reaction.

The direction was so much worse than the music impossible to speak of a cohesive unit.

This quality gap is surprising because Sir Peter and Sir Georg have always regarded themselves as a team. They had agreed to abide by the conductor's intentions and there had apparently never been any problems on that score.

In a press conference after *Siegfried*, the conductor told newsmen that "Sir Peter is not my puppet."

Even so, the chasm between the two components, music and staging, is wider than ever before in the 32-year history of the "new" Bayreuth.

The asset side of the lopsided balance sheet: Sir Georg Solti did not only bring world format to Bayreuth — as demonstrated in *Götterdämmerung* — but he is also a conductor with a Wagner obsession.

In his decades of conducting Wagner he has familiarised himself with every detail and, what's more, he loves the romantic beauty and dramatic impact of this music.

In *Götterdämmerung* it was again the roaring passions in the deathly maze of guilt and destiny that Solti instilled with life in a mythological marathon: the underhanded intrigues of the power-hungry Nibelung son Hagen; the betrayed blood brotherhood of Gunther and Siegfried; the betrayal of love and faith; the sinister murder in the Odenwald; the shameful end of *Götter* magnificence and pride; the whispering murmur of runes.

Solti is a thoroughbred musician, is both sensitive and vehement in setting off such theatrical fireworks of emotions.

These fireworks of emotions reach their climax in *Die Walküre*, making a superlative in *Götterdämmerung* impossible.

This shows the shortcomings of Solti's interpretation: those who plunge into the depths of sensuality must exhaust themselves sooner than those who think in terms of the intellectual context.

Sir Georg Solti conducted four magnificent operas, loosely linked by a colourful music mosaic.

The intellectual structure of the tetralogy, its architecture, world theatre perspective and even its demonical mythology barely revealed themselves in his interpretation.

It was thus not only the staging that fell short of doing justice to the tragic aspects of The Ring.

And even the orchestra conducted by Sir Georg only skirted the essence with its brilliant music.

As a comparison: The intimate despair at Siegfried's funeral procession in Pierre Boulez's version and the nearness to death of this music when conducted by Karl Böhm. And under Knappertsbusch the audience could feel and distil a universal tragedy from this death march.

Under Solti, the victoriously pathetic wake sounded like something dating back to a time Bayreuth would rather forget.



In the eye of the storm: From left Sir Peter Hall, Sir Georg Solti, William D[...]

(Photo: Klau[...])

Solti and Hall admit that their *Ring* is far from complete; they say that they will work on it in the years to come.

Actually, Hall should begin right away because what he presented in Bayreuth were no more than hints.

Only some of the pictures seen in the four *Ring* evenings had firm contours; everything else was obscured by the wafting clouds Hall made such ample use of in every scene.

In *Götterdämmerung* he out the second act into something akin to a Western set with wooden stairs, and the three naked Rhine maidens were something akin to extras in *Glaube und Schönheit*.

Was this supposed to be a definition of romanticism? The vision of a romantic opera the team had in mind was most easily realised in those parts where Solti's musical opulence was carried by powerful voices.

In *Götterdämmerung*, the Da[...] Haugland sang mightily in his [...] Hagen. (It was his debut in Bay[...]

Hildegard Behrens, who s[...] three Brünhildes for the first t[...] came progressively more drama[...]

Manfred Jung (Siegfried) w[...] suited to the unheroic interpre[...] Chéreau. He is certainly not t[...] liant hero envisaged by Solti.

The Bayreuth debut of Brig[...] bender (Waltraude) was not ex[...] ceptional, and Bent Norup (G[...] only just held his own.

The singers will still have a c[...] improve their interpretation o[...] roles if Hall's directions becom[...] precise.

In the first year it was primar[...] nology that occupied him. His [...] to realise trusting naivete thro[...] phisticated technology calls fo[...] imagination.

Since the technical equipment [...] Ring was the costliest eve[...] (DM500,000), it will have to b[...] even more effective and be use[...] imaginatively.

Romanticism was also com[...] aesthetically more appealing [...] (Ponnelle).

Sir Peter Hall will have to [...] severing the umbilical cord that [...] to Solti if he is to implement hi[...] Wagner ideas.

And festival manager Wolfgan[...] ner will have to put up with th[...] tion whether the private theatre [...] a musician should be permitted [...] minate Bayreuth in future.

The staging shortcomings w[...] high a price to pay in meeting [...] condition. He said: "I wanted [...] beautiful *Ring* just once in my lif[...]"

Fritz Schle[...]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 Aug[...])



'Götterdämmerung', from Sir Peter Hall's 'Ring der Nibelungen'.

(Photo: Festspiele Bayreuth)



[M]EDICINE

Studies reveal that unemployment can lead to an early grave

[...]ish studies suggest that unem[...]ployment is a health risk. Deaths [...]thin one or two years of a coun[...]ng into recession.

[...]ritish delegate, Dr Farrow, told [...]orld Congress on Psychosomatics [...]burg the studies showed that the [...]g of unemployment varied.

[...]le who worked solely to earn [...] were affected far less than peo[...]o identified with their jobs.

[...]wever, even those who worked [...]ily for money did regard their [...]s more than an economic necessi[...]mployment broke up the day, pro[...] the opportunity of making perso[...]ontacts and helped social status.

[...]e consequences to health when all [...]was removed could be serious.

[...]e congress was told about psycho[...]al disorders connected with unem[...]ment: increased tobacco and alco[...] consumption, depression with suici[...]endencies, and psychosomatic prob[...] such as insomnia, headaches, skin [...]ions and asthma. Wives and chil[...] also became more prone to health [...]blems.

[...]ese once were relatively random [...]rvations. Now they had been con[...]ed by long-term empirical studies.

[...]he British speaker drew attention to [...]oronary study involving more than [...]0 men aged between 40 and 60.

[...]isregarding those who were out of [...]k because of ill health in the first [...] it turned out that there were con[...]ble health differences between the [...]oyed and the jobless.

[...]e jobless had a much higher inci[...]e of chronic bronchitis, other lung [...]rders and heart ailments.

Another long-term study involving one per cent of the population of England and Wales showed that mortality among jobless who were not dismissed due to illness was 50 per cent higher than among the rest of the population. The deaths were attributed to a wide range of diseases.

This suggests that there is some truth to the old truism: the nature of the sickness is less important than who has it, Professor Aitken of Edinburgh told the congress.

He stressed that poor social and economic living conditions rank among the most important risk factors. Unemployment aggravates these conditions still further.

He suggested, however, that economic aspects are not the only ones to pose a hazard.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

This transpired not only from day-today practical experience with the frame of mind of those who were genuinely looking for work and get turned down time and again over many months; it also transpired from the stress theory whereby this type of frustration posed a major health hazard.

But stress in itself did not cause sickness, as Professor Steinbach of Bonn recently told a German Medical Association congress in Montecatini Terme. He suggested that "stress" is a widespread fad term with a negative connotation. People called everything they didn't like "stress".

But when Hans Selye introduced "stress" as a medical term, he intended this tomean any psychological and physical emergency reaction to a challenge that enables man to perform beyond normal. What he meant was therefore something positive: top performance in sport, exams or a challenging but satisfying job.

This positive response to stress must be seen in a different light than the negative variety regading the biochemical effects on the human organism, medical sociologist Professor Siegrist told the Hamburg meeting.

He cited the close link between dissatisfaction at work or joblessness and cardiovascular disorders.

In 1977, Hans Schaefer and Maria Blohmke pointed to the interplay between dissatisfaction at work and coronary disorders in their book *Herzkrank durch psychosozialen Stress* (Coronary Disease through psycho-Social Stress).

Professor Siegrist cited unloved work or work below one's own ability as prime exemples of negative stress.

In such situations, the human body's biochemical reactions were different from those in situations of "normal" stress.

A person who thought that he could cope with a threat or a challenge reacted with more alertness, a heightened fighting spirit and sometimes anger and aggressiveness.

This had to do with an activation of the involuntary nervous system and, as a result, increased output of the hormone catecholamin.

On the other hand, people who found themselves defenceless in the face of a threat — especially the threat to social status — were marked by an increased production of not only catecholamin but cortisol as well.

This created a hormonal imbalance in the body which, if it kept recurring, could adversely affect the cardiovascular system. Blood pressure rose, the pulse rate quickened, the fat metabolism speeded up and the blood became more viscous.

Animal experiments had shown a number of additional changes that contributed to arteriosclerosis and so increased the risk of a heart attack.

These "bio-psycho-social mechanisms" are only just beginning to be researched, Professor Siegrist told the meeting.

He called for long-term studies that would show how emotional reactions (as in the case of frustrated efforts to find work and social decline) upset the hormonal balance and eventually led to organic illness.

A study he and his team made, involving people who had suffered heart attacks, showed that more than 20 per cent of them were exposed to such negative stress situations — more than twice as many as in a control group of healthy people.

Rosemarie Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1983)

Plan to get workers off the bottle and back to work

[...]he Federal Republic of Germany [...]has the fifth highest alcohol con[...]ption in the world. Between two [...]three per cent of the population are [...]holics.

[...]s estimated that between five and [...]per cent of the working population [...]lcoholics.

[...]e Berlin company, Schering, which [...]ufactures drugs, ha been experi[...]ing with a plan to cut alcoholism [...]e workplace.

[...] claims success. The number of dis[...]als due to alcoholism has declined [...] the project began in 1975. em[...]ees admitted they had an alcohol [...]lem. Since then, 124 bave managed [...]eep off the bottle, which is said to [...] better ratio than achieved in other [...]ments dealing with alcohol.

[...]omparative figures are not given but [...]cial worker at the company says [...] have been 64 dismissals for alco[...]sm during the trial period, only one [...] the past six months.

[...]ersonnel manager Dietz-Cornelius [...]ettin says workers used to cover up [...] alcoholics out of a misguided sense [...]olidarity.

[...]rict disciplinary measures and sack[...] were the rule when it was no longer [...]ible to cover up.

[...]ut it soon became obvious that this [...] nothing to help. Nor did it help un[...]r the great number of problem [...]nkers.

[...]ollowing a suggestion by the works [...]ncil, an "alcohol workshop" was set [...] It consisted of works council mem[...]s, two Schering social workers, the company doctor, a member of the personnel department, a rehabilitation specialist of the health insurance and a member of the public relations department.

An information campaign on alcoholism was launched and the staff were told what the company intended to do about it.

Preventive information is one of the pillars of the Schering project. The other pillar is to offer help instead of punishment.

The workshop has clear-cut views on how to deal with the alcohol problem: it thinks little of the theory that alcoholics must learn to drink in a "controlled way" (neither does the German Anti-Addiction Centre).

The workshop thinks that anybody who becomes dependent on alcohol will be at lifelong risk even after drying out. Drinking in moderation only prolongs the agony, the workshop says.

The patient must be made to understand his problem, and that meant realising that even the smallest sip could lead to a relapse.

Knowing that alcoholics were likely to put up stiff resistance, it was therefore necessary to exert "constructive pressume."

In practical terms, this meant talking and offering help. If this was not enough, disciplinary measures to force the alcoholic to make use of the help were used.

The unusual thing about the Schering model is tht 18 staff members have taken a 100-hour course training them to become voluntary social workers. Some of them are former alcoholics.

The mangement-works council deal provides for initial confidential talks between the alcoholic and his immediate superior.

The employee in allowed to invite a person he or she trusts, such as a social worker, for instance.

At this stage the alcoholic is offered professional help, such as in a drying-out clinic, and promised that his job will be waiting for him afterwards.

He is also told dismissal might result from a refusal to take treatment.

Subsequent talks are usually also attended by the company doctor, a social worker and representatives of the works council and the personnel department.

If there is no sign of improvement, tougher action is taken.

For instance, a doctor's certificate might be demanded for every day's absence due to "illness" (a certificate is usually needed only for absences of more than three days).

Advantages such as flexible working hours and splitting up holidays might be withdrawn.

The workshop does not think that a general alcohol ban can be enforced. it doubts in any case that it would do more good than an information campaign. But it does provide for individual bans on drinking in problem cases.

The company can also make the alcoholic agree to join a self-help group or undergo therapy within or outside the company (on full pay and with a job guarantee provided he can prove attendance). If none of this helps, the company can cut his or her pay.

The works council, whose function it is to act as the staff advocate, has to do a fair bit or rethinking before agreeing that even a dismissal with a re-employment clause could help the alcoholic.

Journalists were told at a press conference it would be illusory to hope that such measures might stop drinking at work.

But the positive experience with the Schering model (other German companies are want to adopt it) has convinced the initiators that they are on the right track.

Justin Westhoff

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 July 1983)

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Huge dig mounted for stilt house settlements



Germany's biggest and costliest archaeological project has been launched along the shores of the Federsee near Bad Buchau in Upper Swabia.

The project has the cumbersome name "Settlement-Archaeological Research on the Edge of the Alps." But it is far more interesting than it sounds. The idea is to unearth up to 6,000-year-old stilt house settlements.

Backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) in Bad Godesberg at the rate of DM1m a year for a period of five to ten years, the project promises to be worth the money and effort.

The initial plan is for digging to go on in four places until 1988: a Middle Bronze Age settlement (around 1500 BC), the only known settlement of its kind north of the Alps; a similar settlement (1100-800 BC) near Bad Buchau; one of the oldest neolithic villages (around 4000 BC) in Hornstaad near Lake Constance; and a settlement dating back to 2500 BC near Prestenacker in Bavaria.

Baden-Württemberg's chief archaeologist, Dr Dieter Planck, is to act as coordinator.

The Baden-Württemberg State Monuments Authority has provided a disused school building in Hemmenhofen along Lake Constance as the archaeological headquarters for the project.

The state of Baden-Württemberg has also supplied the archaeological head of the team in the field, Dr Helmut Schlichtherle, plus some of the specialised equipment. Everything else is to be financed by the DFG.

The high cost is accounted for by the fact that, apart from many unskilled diggers, the project will be staffed by three archaeologists and two technicians.

A parallel project managed by Freiburg University is to be permanently staffed by two biologists, a zoologist and two technicians.

This project, which is also financed by the DFG, is meant to support the archaeological work and will concern itself with wide-ranging research into the natural environment of the time. The project is headed by Professor Christian Strahm of the university's prehistory department.

The work of this group will provide important insights into a field that has increasingly attracted the attention of politicians: research into ecology and environmental change.

The researchers will concentrate on the interplay of economy and ecology — a modern problem that arose in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages when man established permanent crop-growing settlements, wresting farmland from primeval forests.

The scientists will thus delve into the first major case of destruction of the environment.

It was 6,000 years ago that man first interfered with nature, destroyed its balance and so changed his environment.

Until then, he had lived in harmony with nature as a hunter and gatherer. Now, he tried his hand at farming and animal husbandry.

It was at that time that the nucleus of today's settlement areas was created along with a new landscape marked by cultivation.

The forests were cut down, land was put to pasturage and crops and the first permanent dwellings were erected. All this meant that tons of thousands of trees had to be felled.

Plant life was destroyed or changed; weeds were destroyed while other plants were cultivated.

The same happened to animals. Some were deprived of their natural habitat, some were chased away or exterminated and others that were deemed useful were domesticated.

Nature rebelled against this human interference. One-sidedly cultivated land soon became leached and barren.

Man was therefore forced to destroy more forests in a bid for more arable land.

The felling of trees on a mammoth scale led to soil erosion, a lowering of the water table and floods that forced man to seek new homes elsewhere. Scientists suspect that this also led to climatic changes.

The adverse effects all this had on the flora and fauna caused trouble for the settlers as well.

By exploring the damage to the environment thousands of years ago, the researchers hope to gather practical information on how to cope with today's ecological problem and arrive at a "sensible balance between necessary changes of the environment and the preservation of its substance."

Among the phenomena that occurred at that time were: progressive division of labour and specialisation, social differences among the villagers, the development from a clan operated enterprise under one roof to the smaller family unit and, later, the emergence of city or fortress-like settlement structures.

Archaeology alone is not enough when it comes to delving into issues of this nature. To get anywhere, the archaeologists must be assisted by scientists ranging from geologists via chemists and physicists all the way to botanists and zoologists.

The botanists must examin[...] fruit, seed, wood and other [...] finds to help arrive at a pictu[re of the] vegetation and economy of th[e ...]

Zoologists must delve into t[he an]imal as an ecological factor." [...] animal bones can tell them w[...] ronment supported what typ[e of an]imal, what the level of their [...] ment was, whether and how t[...] hunted and what changes wer[e brought] about by domestication and b[...]

The sum total of this scienti[fic ...] nation will not only serve any p[...] discipline of science but [...] archaeologists interpret the pa[st ...]

Other important fields of [...] deeply involved in archaeolo[gical re]search are carbon dating and de[ndroch]ronology (the science of dating [...] intervals of time and variation [...] ronment in former periods by the [...] of the sequence of and differe[nces bet]ween rings of growth in trees a[nd ...] wood).

The digs at Lake Constance w[...] a variety of biotopes (regions [...] in environmental conditions a[...] lations of animals and plants fo[r which] they are the habitat): a large lak[e ...] edge of the Alps, a basin tur[...] marshes and a river valley in t[he pro]cess of becoming a moor.

All this put together will p[...] reconstruction of prehistoric [...] ments in their environment.

The conditions for the pres[ervation] of even the oldest artefacts ar[e excel]lent.

This has been established [...] Baden-Württemberg project tha[t ...] in 1979 — a project with which t[...] continued a tradition in the fi[eld that] began 50 years ago.

At that time, in the 1920s and [...] Baden-Württemberg achieved a [...] position in archaeology by disc[...] one Bronze Age and five Stone A[ge vil]lages in a hitherto unknown co[mplete]ness and state of preservation.

The state is now once more se[...] a trail blazer for German and i[nterna]tional research.

The stilt house settlements a[...] Federsee and Lake Constance — [...] those on firm ground — provide [...] chers in many fields with a c[...] make unique archaeological dis[coveries] not to be found anywhere else. [...] so because that area is the an[...] Europe's earliest farming comm[unities.]

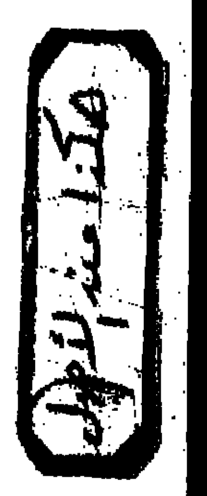
Dr Schlichtherle describes th[e ...] as the "richest reservoir of pr[ehistoric] finds anywhere." *Dieter* [...]

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 Ju[ly 1983])



Five thousand year old hut floor of parallel wooden boards uncovered two [...] in Upper Swabia. The pile of stones is where the oven was. The hut was sha[...] four metres.

(Photo: Landesdenkmalamt Baden-W[ürttemberg])



MODERN LIVING

State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons



[Ever]y police officer used to have his [ow]n informers to ply him with tips [i]n for small favours.

[Only] the individual officer knew who [they w]ere. There were no rules. Du[bious] methods were often used for the [sake of] fighting crime.

[The] police would be most unlikely to [make m]uch headway in many cases un[less th]ey were given the tip-off, espe[cially] in connection with narcotics of[fences].

Hesse has decided to issue bind[ing reg]ulations to end dubious practi[ces. O]fficers are under orders to abide [by a st]rict new code in dealing with in[forme]rs.

[The] new regulations are the first of [their k]ind in Germany, and other *Län[der]* [wi]ll be keeping an eye on their pro[gress t]o see whether to adopt them too.

[Hess]e Justice Minister Herbert Gün[ther pla]ns to submit a report on how they [have] worked in a few months' time as [part o]f a countrywide discussion on the [issue].

[Use of] police informers has presented [ev]ident legal problems for the po[lice a]ll over Germany. They have al[ways] been controversial.

[Inf]ormers work under cover, have [links w]ith the underworld and divulge in[form]ation that may later form the basis [of cri]minal proceedings.

[Dru]g trafficking, a sector in which an [at]mosphere of conspiracy is common[place,] is an area of crime in which the [under]cover informer is in his element.

[It] would seem to be tailor-made for [use] in narcotics and, as Frankfurt [public] prosecutor Harald Körner says: "[T]here can be no gainsaying that [using] an informer is the only way to [gain a]ccess to the activities and envi[ronme]nt of a criminal organisation.

"[A] group of Ghanaian or Turkish [drug] dealers are only going to discuss [their] plans freely with fellow-country[men w]ho are suitable as accomplices.

"[Th]ey must have previous offences [or no]table previous activities to their [credit] or currently be engaged in acti[vities] that create confidence."

[I]t makes it fairly clear who the [police] have to deal with when they de[cide t]o use undercover agents and rec[ruit in]formers.

[The] police must, in a word, use small [fry as] bait to catch the big boys. The fa[vours] they can provide in return are [...] the quashing of proceedings [agains]t the informer for minor offences [and a]ssurances that all tips provided [will b]e handled as strictly confidential.

[So] both informers and the police [work] in an atmosphere that can be less [than s]trictly legal.

[Nei]ther the police nor the law knew [w]here they stood, what was legal [and w]hat wasn't. The police naturally [try to] ensure that informers are not pro[secute]d wherever possible.

[Police] officers have shown amazing inge[nuity] in devising ways of ensuring that [their] informers were left alone.

[The]y refuse to supply information re[quest]ed by the public prosecutor. They [expres]s doubts whether the suspect can [have] been guilty of the offence he is ac[cused] of. They decline to supply infor[matio]n about the behaviour of an infor[mer o]r where he can be found.

[Th]ey may even claim that an informer's activities on his own behalf could have been undertaken at their behest.

The police and the public prosecutor's office are clearly on opposite sides of the fence on this issue, and matters came to a head in Frankfurt where, as chief commissioner Dr Karlheinz Gemmer admits, the police had developed the use of informers to a fine art.

The Frankfurt public prosecutor's office began proceedings against police officers for overstepping the legal mark in their use of informers.

Frankfurt police spokesman Hans Neitzel refers to these officers under a cloud as particularly keen and committed members of the force.

They had been extremely successful in dealing with the drug trade and badly needed clear regulations on what they were allowed to do with informers.

They used to walk a tight-rope without the safety net of binding instructions. The decision was often left to their own discretion and it was often too serious a decision for one man to answer for.

A public prosecutor is bound by his job to take a restrictive interpretation of the law, whereas a police officer's aim will be to prevent further offences. so they are more or less bound to differ.

In future informers will only be used in Hesse with the approval of the public prosecutor's office, which will keep in touch with the police throughout the operation.

The advantage from the police's point of view is that they will no longer be left solely responsible. At every stage of the proceedings they will have legal backing.

Assurances given to informers will in future need to be approved by the public prosecutor too.

The Supreme Court feels that an informer who shops serious offenders but dies not give evidence because he has been assured he need not do so is not much use.

The police used to put the officer in charge of the case in the dock in the informer's stead. This is no longer enough to make a case stick in court.

Second-hand information will not be enough to get a prosecution against high-grade narcotics dealers defended by star barristers.

In Frankfurt 20 drug cases have been brought to a successful conclusion since 1976 by a police subterfuge that seemed to have overcome this difficulty.

Evidence was given by informers but they were out of sight in a closed box and taken to and from the court along underground tunnels.

Scrambler microphones were used to ensure that their voices could not be identified in the dock either.

Will the new regulations mean the police are virtually out of the running in dealing with drug offences? Frankfurt narcotics squad officers are emphatic they will not.

"The number of offenders brought to book has declined," says Jochen Schroers of the Hesse Justice Ministry, "but not because informers are no longer prepared to offer their services. It is because new methods of marketing drugs have been introduced.

H. H. Kannenberg

(Die Welt, 29 July 1983)

ID card raises fears about Big Brother

A computerised identity card to be introduced next year has raised fears about misuse of information.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is taking steps to assure people that there are no sinister possibilities involved in the card.

He wants to avoid a repetition of the huge outcry over the German census. The census had already been prepared at a cost of DM58m when it was stayed by order of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe earlier this year.

Suits filed at the court argued that computerised census data could too easily to supplied to unauthorised persons. Big Brother fears about computerised data have also been voiced about the new ID card.

So Herr Zimmermann aims to dispel them by showing people well before November next year, when the card is due to be launched, that the row of computer numbers on the plastic card is neither so mysterious nor so ominous.

The figures, he argues, are in reality quite harmless and more likely to be to the user's advantage than to his or her disadvantage.

Yet data protection officials in Bonn still feel that the ID card is not as harmless as Herr Zimmermann says.

The two major advantages of the card, according to an Interior Ministry brochure, are that it cannot be forged and that computer checks will speed up border formalities.

Two lines of computerised letters and figures at the bottom of the card can be read by a computer. The first line reads IDD, followed by the holder's name.

IDD, the Ministry explains, merely stands for Identification Document Deutschland, the assumption being that if the cards are introduced all over Europe the holder's nationality will need to be computerised too.

The second line consists entirely of numbers, the first 10 of which are identical with the serial number in the top right-hand corner of the card. The first nine figures are the serial number, the tenth is a cross-reference number to check that the first nine are correct and genuine. Then comes the letter D for Germany, followed by six figures that will be recognised as the holder's date of birth. It too is followed by a further number that must tally to verify the date of birth.

The next set of figures merely indicate how long the card is valid. They are likewise followed by a cross-reference number.

All these number go a long way toward ensuring that counterfeit cards can readily be recognised as forgeries.

A point on which data protection officials are most concerned is that serial numbers must not be used to set up or gain access to computerised information about the holder.

The only authority entitled to store all serial numbers will be the Federal Stationery Office, and then only to show who has been issued with an ID card.

In the debate that preceded the drafting of the ID Card Bill the data protection officials succeeded in gaining an assurance that serial numbers would not contain coded information about the holder or even as much as a hint that such information was available.

The new ID card may have practical advantages both for the holder and for the authorities but from the viewpoint of data protection they are potentially dangerous.

The main danger arises from the fact that it will be possibly to mechanically read the new cards, says Joachim Hertel of the Federal Data Protection Department in Bonn.

That will make it possible to check many more ID cards at the border. Will it then be possible to store and retrieve data to check when and where people go abroad?

The ID Card Bill does not supply an answer, says Herr Hertel. It will depend on how the police use their powers.

Technically the storage of such extensive data presents no problems, he adds. It can be done. Whether it ought to be done is another matter.

Data protection officials are adamant that data ought not to be stored when the people whose identity is checked are not on the police wanted lists.

A special problem in this context is posed by the CID's observation techniques. Plain-clothed police officers are known to check anyone who comes into contact with a suspect or happens to be at a location that is under observation.

The new ID card will enable them to probe deep into the life of completely innocent people who just happen to be around when the police are checking someone or somewhere.

Herr Hertel readily admits that the implications are still under discussion. Changes may yet be made, he says.

Heinz Tutt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 July 1983)

Is anyone checking up on Frau Mustermann?

(Photo: dpa)